

Caledon's Heritage Trees



Introduction

We have known for hundreds of years that trees sustain everyone, provide solace and embrace us with a spiritualism that nurtures and soothes. In most instances trees are our friends and we strive to protect them. The trees have told us their stories before through published tales of those who have cherished them and by providing intriguing landscapes throughout our hills.

The Elora Environmental Centre Website (2012) cites;

There are few people who are not awed by the beauty, majesty and sense of history of our Heritage Trees. Nurseries place a special value on their seeds because of the superior quality of their genetic material – after all, their parents have survived and thrived into old age. These are trees we need more of.

Paul L. Aird (Professor Emeritus, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto) provided Trees Ontario with the following definition of a Heritage Tree.

- A notable specimen because of its size, form, shape, beauty, age, colour, rarity, genetic constitution, or other distinctive features;
- A living relic that displays evidence of cultural modification by Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal people, including strips of bark or knot-free wood removed, test hole cut to determine soundness, furrows cut to collect pitch or sap, or blazes to mark a trail;
- A prominent community landmark;
- A specimen associated with a historic person, place, event or period;
- A representative of a crop grown by ancestors and their successors that is at risk of disappearing from cultivation;
- A tree associated with local folklore, myths, legends, or traditions.

Aird Paul 2005. Forestry Chronicle 81(4). July/August 2005 pp 593.

Website: http://www.treesontario.ca/programs/index.php/ht_def

This booklet contains a copy of all the original nominations received from Caledon community members, during our 2012 Caledon Tree Hunt – “Trees In Caledon That Tell a Story”. Most revere their particular trees and provide the readers with an intriguing retrospect into our collective past. Some stories were slightly adjusted to fit the format and not all photographs could be included.

Please note: The notes made after the “leaf” symbol are those of our committee members, who confirmed tree species and measurements. Our measurements of each tree were made at the standard DBH (Diameter at breast height) or 1.2 meters from the ground.

In respect to private property owners, we have used only the first names for our nominators and these properties have been listed under the Ward where they are located. Public trees or privately owned trees easily seen from the adjacent road are identified by addresses.

Joanne, Ruth, Ian, Mike and Todd
Landmark Tree Committee
Heritage Caledon
(Nov 2012)

Species: Norway Maple
Nominated by: Carol and Wayne
Location: On private property in Ward One

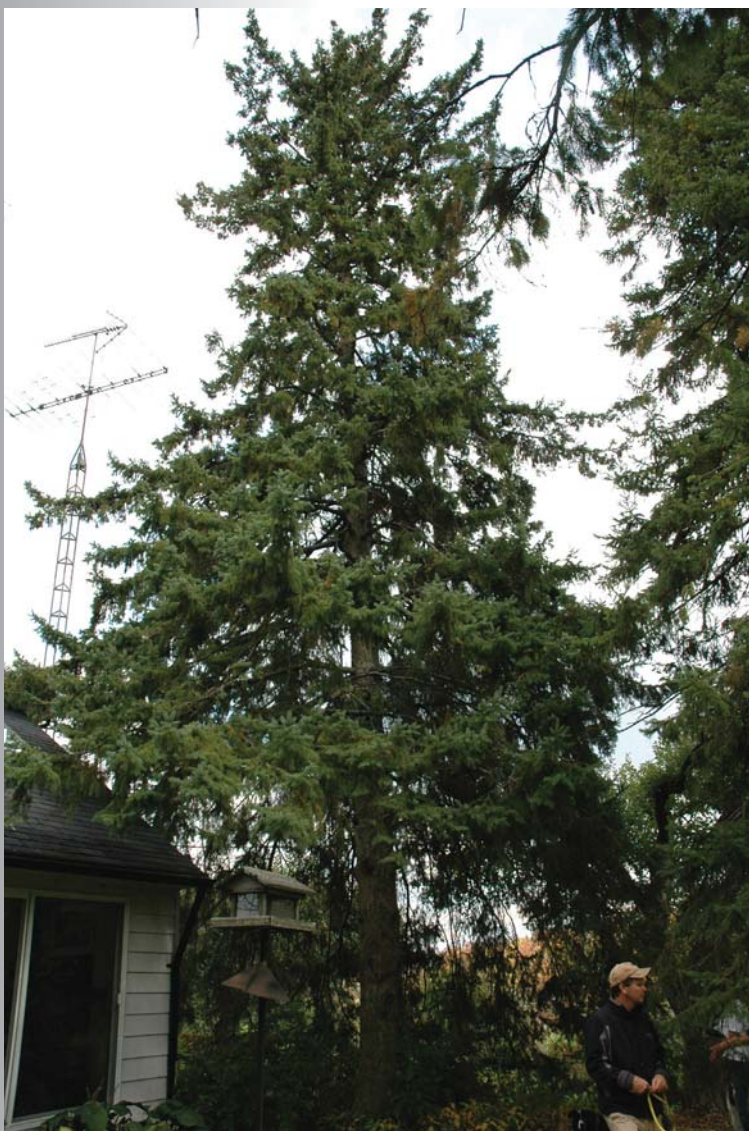


Carol and Wayne's story:
Likely one of the largest trees in Caledon if not Peel.



The intriguing aspect of this gigantic Norway maple is its giant trunk and large limbs, which reach in every direction from the base. The tree's circumference is approximately 3.65 meters. Carol believes that the previous homeowner, Harold Stratt planted the tree in 1916.

Species: White Spruce
Nominated by: Joan and Gerald
Location: On private property in Ward Four



Joan and Gerald's story:

Three white spruce trees stand on our front lawn. Two of them are magnificent specimens and one has been trimmed to its lower branches to allow a view of the road into the property.

This property, was purchased by my father, C.V. Weir, in 1942. He bought it from Harry Lyness whose ancestors Richard Lyness and Rachel Berney emigrated from Ireland in 1846 with seven children and one grandchild and settled here. They built a log house that stood on what is now our front lawn. The Lyness family continued to live here as the family grew and years passed. The log house was moved to the barnyard complex. It housed various

livestock over time and is now our chicken house. Heather Broadbent took a photo of it that is in the Town's archives.

Four white spruce trees were planted by the Lyness family to mark the four corners of the log building and the house we live in now was constructed just behind the site. A dear friend now deceased, Bell Baxter – from a pioneer family herself, told me that her grandfather worked on the plastering of the house. She thought it was built sometime in the late 1900's or early 1920's.

Three white spruces survive; the fourth was taken down by my father for some construction access to the house. We had no electricity or water when the house was purchased. Our drinking water came from the clear and abundant stream rising from springs on the hill.



I could wax poetic about the comings and goings every season of the birds and various mammals that have inhabited these white spruce trees in the years I have lived here-but that would take forever! To me they are an enduring reminder of the pioneers that settled this hilly and beautiful part of Ontario.



The three white spruce trees measured 36, 52 and 70 (double stem) in diameter. The tallest tree is about 60 feet tall and the shortest is 40-45 feet tall. Joan indicated to us, that the trees were at least 20 feet tall, when her family purchased this home in the 1940's.

In the back yard, which was once an orchard we discovered 2-snow apple and 3-greening apples trees, which continue to produce fruit. The largest greening apple tree measures 59 cm in diameter. The Lyness family likely planted these trees and the apples would certainly be a 'staple' fruit during the long winter months. In our modern world, both species are considered to be "heritage" variety.

Species: Shagbark Hickory
Nominated by: Heather
Location: Just south of 13380 Airport Road on the edge of the ditch



Heather's story:

One of only a few shagbark hickories known in Caledon. The tree is considered rare in our climatic zone. Due to inappropriate ditching by the region the tree is very stressed and has put out four suckers but they are also vulnerable.



This rare, isolated tree, with a circumference of approximately 60 cm, is perched precariously on the side of a steep ditch. The Caledon Community Map notes three shagbark hickories have been identified in the Inglewood area. There is also a large one on Winston Churchill Rd. Research states shagbark hickory trees, which can live for over 200 years, primarily grow in Carolinian forest regions. The Algonquin Indian people used the hickory nuts for food. The word hickory is said to have come from the Algonquin word “pawcohic-cora”. The nuts are sweet tasting and a favourite food of squirrels.

Species: Native Red Maple
Nominated by: Anne
Location: Near the Kiosk at the west entrance of Caledon Trail in Caledon East



Anne's story:

My husband, Thomas Mark Allengame was born and lived in Mono Road, Ont, until our marriage in 1957 and lived here in Caledon East from 1957 to Dec 2000. He was a volunteer with the CEFD (Caledon East Fire Department) for 34 years and this maple tree was planted by his friends and fellow colleagues at the CEFD in his honour.



The honourable tree in this photograph is a native red maple species located close to the trail way kiosk in Caledon East. A sculpted rock monument at the base of the tree signifies Tom Allengame's contributions to Station 303 and the community at large.

Species: Silver Maples, Norway Spruces, Apple and Pine Tree
Nominated by: Diane
Location: On private property in Ward Four



Diane's story:

Our home, which hosts a two bedroom Bed and Breakfast, called The Inn on the Moraine, features an original log home structure built in the 1830's. A list of the remaining 150+-year-old trees and their circumference that surround the house follows: Maple tree in front of log home (16 ft), Pine tree in paddock (10 ft 4 in), Maple tree at swing at laneway (10 ft 9 in), Five spruces at laneway (7 ft 1 in), Apple tree (7 ft). (Note: The original nomination included a photo taken 33 years ago, when Diane had been in her home for 1 year. In that photo the maple tree in front of the home towers over it)

Today, the maple tree measures 16 feet in circumference. We are unable to measure its height; however, it appears to be double the height of our house (approx 60 feet). To the left of the barn is the lone pine standing. When the pioneers cleared the land to plant crops at the turn of the century they left this one solitary pine tree, probably for shade for the barn animals. Some years ago a 14-foot section of the top part of the tree was blown off during a storm. A second heritage maple tree is located across the laneway from the house. It measures 10 feet 9 inches in circumference. It dwarfs the swing beneath it. For height, it soars above the hydro pole on the right.

It was common in the 1800's to line the laneway with a windbreak of pine or spruce trees. Ours is no exception with 5 remaining spruce trees, that I call my Centurions guarding the house. Unable to capture all of them in a picture, (see photo below) this is what it looks like entering our front walkway facing northwest. On the southeasterly side of the house, off our deck is an ancient apple tree, one of two still producing fruit. The gazebo shelters us from falling apples from the 30-foot high tree.



We measured the diameter of three large, all multi stem Silver Maples and found that the one in front of the home was 156 cm, the largest stem of the one located by the swing measured 74 cm and the third tree (not noted above) but located behind the home was 160 cm in total – with the largest arm measuring 70 cm. We estimate the maples are all between 60 and 70 feet in height. The maple beside the laneway definitely dwarfs the swing! The White Pine has a diameter of 96 cm, and stands gracefully and alone beside the barn. We estimate it is over 70 feet tall.

The five healthy Norway spruces are approximately 70-80 feet tall. The two largest have a diameter of 63 cm each. Diane indicated that she believes these were planted when the home was built in 1836 or shortly thereafter. Gracing the lawn on the side of the home is a 52 cm in diameter apple tree, which is part of the original orchard. Notwithstanding the hollowness of the trunk this tree displayed a great canopy of leaves

Species: Sugar Maple
Nominated by: Todd
Location: Caledon East Cemetery – 17022 Airport Road



The headstones in the Caledon East Cemetery date from 1857. A magnificent sugar maple also embraces a strategic site in the centre of the sacred grounds. This large sugar maple measures 118.5 cm in diameter and has a canopy that is almost as wide as it is high.



Was the maple planted to honour an early settler who lies peacefully here? Or was it perhaps planted to denote an early cemetery boundary. Only the tree, which may well be one of the largest of its kind in Caledon, knows for sure.

Species: Black Walnut
Nominated by: Alan
Location: On private property in Ward One



Alan's story:

This tree (57 year old black walnut) exemplifies the attitude of previous generations in building the future of our country and the area of Caledon we live in. John Leslie Young was born in Caledon (Chinguacousy) in 1906 and farmed here until 1981. In his walks around the farm on Sunday afternoon, he would frequently carry several walnuts in his pocket and dibble them in along fencerows. The result is a number of lovely walnut trees of which this designated tree is a classic. This long-term vision of our forefathers is surely a trait we should all strive to put into our action plan for the future of Caledon, Canada and the World.



To view this tree required a calming walk through a pasture and we could sense to some degree the feeling that John Leslie experienced on Sunday afternoons. The walnut stands approximately 60 feet high and its diameter measured 84.5 cm.

Species: Oak
Nominated by: Ted
Location: On private property in Ward One



Ted's story:

When my father and I reached Caledon in 1977, we needed more trees on the property, so ordered some from a nursery in Ingersoll. When we went to pick them up, the owner pointed out a "Queen's Oak".

In 1939, on the tour of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, at Ingersoll she was presented with a few acorns, by some selected school children. She made sure they were planted in the Town Square, and from them at least one oak soon grew.

When it reached maturity, it dropped its own acorns, some of which were gathered by the nursery owner, who raised oaks from them.

We purchased a sapling, planted it and now is a majestic tree over 10 m. tall.

Years later, I needed to trim some lower limbs, to enable my mower to get around the trunk. On the weekend I did the pruning, unfortunately, the Queen Mother died. A friend of mine, who knew the story of the tree, accused me of killing her! I plead innocence – but love the tree



This majestic oak measures 46 cm in diameter and approximately 10 m in height. The extensive canopy provides a sanctuary for birds.

Species: Pear
Nominated by: Carol
Location: On private property in Ward Four



Carol's story:

This tree was part of the original farm on this property, settled in the mid 1800's. It still flowers in the spring and has been supporting our clothesline since we moved here 19 years old. It measures more than 12 ' around near the base of trunk. We were told that it is the oldest living pear tree in Caledon.



This spectacular pear tree is likely as old as the original log home built in the mid 1800's. It stands approximately 50-60 feet tall and measured 109 cm in diameter and 3.5 m in circumference. It continues to produce fruit, which supports the appetites of many local birds.

Species: Cedar
Nominated by: Philip and Heidi
Location: On the bank of Shaw's Creek in Alton



Philip and Heidi's story:

This tree has survived the great flood of Alton! Almost certainly older than adjacent heritage building 'Mechanics Institute' circa 1872. (Unfortunately, a previous owner had placed a stone slab beside the base of trunk. This has now created a severe lean to the cedar tree) Many people have now likened this to the leaning 'Tower of Pisa'. We would like to preserve this other bit of heritage on our property.



On the bank of Shaw's Creek, this vulnerable cedar tree, whose diameter is 59.5 cm, survives despite previously mentioned stone slab and the angle on which it is perched. The tree is easily viewed from the adjacent roadway that crosses the creek and leads to Alton Mill.

Species: Sugar Maple
Nominated by: Millie
Location: In the front yard of 13810 Chinguacousy Road right beside the road



Millie's story:

According to the Atlas of Peel County in 1877 the E 1/2 of Lot 27 3rd Concession West, Chinguacousy Township was owned by Allan McQuarrie. He had married Ann Wilkinson in 1870, which was my husband's great aunt. The McQuarrie family owned this land until the early 1940's when the 100-acre farm was sold to my husband's father, Wilbert J. Wilkinson. It was later deeded to my husband Wilbert M. (Bill) Wilkinson and then later deeded to John Wilkinson our son. The lot that I am living on is in the SW corner of this farm on Chinguacousy Rd and was separated from the farm in 1986. I do not definitely know how old this tree is, but down through the ages, we have always been told that it was planted there to act as a survey stake. I think it might be off a trifle, but maybe years ago it was an approximate measurement stake. A few years ago it looked as if it might be dying, but then it took a new lease on life and now it looks quite healthy. The trunk looks really old.



This sugar maple is 56.5 cm in diameter and approximately 30 to 40 feet tall. Its canopy is small for the age of the tree; but we note that the top blew off some years ago.

Species: Sugar Maples
Nominated by: Karl and Bev
Location: On private property in Ward One



Karl and Bev's story:

These sugar maples were planted in the mid 1800's along a lane leading to a pioneer log cabin homestead. Some of the trees are estimated to be in excess of 160 years of age. They are known to have provided maple syrup to generations of residents, and continue to do so today. They have also provided welcomed shade from the summer heat and magnificent colors each fall for over a century.

The black and white photo below was taken in the early 1900's and shows a horse running down the lane in winter. The maple trees are already large in the photo, which also shows the log cabin, which is still located on its original site. The log cabin (Pinewood) was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2001.



In the 2001 heritage designation of the log farmhouse, it was recognized that “the 1892 frame barn to the rear of the house and the tree-lined farm lane contribute significantly to the scenic setting of this historic residence.”



This photo shows the size of the ‘laneway’ maples in 2012



The maples are planted in such a way that they take the shape of a horseshoe running along the front of the property, which face the road, down the lane way and to the pond. Eighteen maples border the drive and eleven provide shade for the road. The eight maples between the driveway and the pond have majestic long branches as they have the space to reach freely for the sun. The diameter of the two largest maples, in this row measured 84 and 86.5 cm. The largest trees along the driveway are 78 and 84 cm in diameter and are estimated to stand 60-70 feet in height.

While not included in the nomination but worth mentioning is a tall, stunning red maple on the northeast corner of the home, which measures 82 cm in diameter

Species: Sugar Maples
Nominated by: Paul
Location: On private property in Ward One



Paul's story:

We have two sugar maples on the property that are over 200 years old – according to our for-
ester, Anne-Marie Roussy. The trees are associated with the early log cabin site of the Potter
family and were planted to line the drive. These two maples are remnant trees of a larger row.
They are over 3 feet in diameter.



The 1859 and 1877 maps of Caledon Township confirm that the Potter family owned the noted prop-
erty in those years. Paul told us that the original 1817 log cabin, built Major Potter, has been relocated and
now forms part of his existing home. The diameter of the two maples is confirmed to be 95 and 98 cm.

Species: White Pine
Nominated by: Rose
Location: Upper Credit Conservation Area – 20073 Porterfield Rd



Census records for 1851 confirm that the land this pine tree stands on was owned by Charles and Mary Sullivan, who lived in a one story log cabin with their six children. By 1877 ownership had changed to Thomas Kelly and both a house and orchard were noted on the Atlas. The Kelly family owned the land until at least the early part of the 1900's. Most settlers of Caledon in both the 19th and early 20th centuries cleared the land they owned for agricultural purposes and one would assume that both the aforementioned families were involved in some type of farming. At some point a decision must have been made to leave this pine standing on the riverbank. Was it 'saved' to provide shade for cattle, mark a favourite fishing hole, or was it a landmark of sorts? Only the tree would know for sure!



In this conservation area, after a short walk through a field, one crosses the Credit River. The well used trail meanders to the left into the woods. There, on the east bank of the river stands a gigantic white pine. With a circumference of 3.56 meters, and its thick lower branches; it towers over the smaller gnarled cedar and hawthorn trees that surround it. Based on its size, we estimate it is likely well over 100 years old.

Species: Cedar hedge
Nominated by: Carole
Location: Surrounds 118 King St. W., Bolton

Carole's story:

While the hedge consists of many trees, not just one and therefore may not qualify, it is old and has survived against all expectations including the ongoing urbanization of Bolton. It is a survivor and deserves some notice.



When we bought the house in 1966 the more than 250 feet of hedge was already more than six feet wide, and therefore mature. The hedge surrounds the house which was built in 1915 by Bill Black for the well known Jaffary family (a photo from the time shows no hedge, but the driving shed of Caven Church) and is bordered by the Presbyterian Church, King St., Connaught Cr and Jaffary's Creek. Miss Jaffary lived in the house for a couple of years and then it was sold to the Townrow family who likely planted the hedge shortly after. Mr. Harry Steel, in his 80s at the time and caretaker of Laurel Hill Cemetery trimmed the hedge with hand clippers for the Townrows and for us for several years, until his death, charging \$27.00 for the 3-day job.

The hedge, surrounding most of the property flourished, except for the portion facing King St., which could not survive the salt damage, and the rebuilding of King St. Among other outrages inflicted upon it was the construction of the Connaught Cr subdivision, which altered the street from a dead-end road to the present paved street widened to within a meter of the hedge. Later the gas line was installed almost under the roots of the poor long- suffering hedge. Prior to that and before we owned the house, the water and sewer lines went in disturbing the roots, and Hydro poles were installed after the electrification of Bolton. And let's not forget Hurricane Hazel, which roared down Jaffary's Creek and King St., flooding our whole property. On the west side the Presbyterians modernized their gravel parking

lot with a great deal of asphalt, involving heavy machinery and the close-by hedge did not like that. But it is still here and green today.

It has lived through and hosted almost every urban advance (and step backwards) the old village of Bolton has undergone:

- 1) Hydro poles to support electric wires
- 2) Water and sewer lines.
- 3) The building of subdivisions.
- 4) Gas line.
- 5) The rebuilding of Connaught Cr. and King St to its present unfortunate status as a major thoroughfare
- 6) Paved and expanded parking lots
- 7) The use of electric trimming tools instead of hand tools; \
- 8) And let's not forget the rise in minimum wage from just over \$1.00 per hour to the present wage.

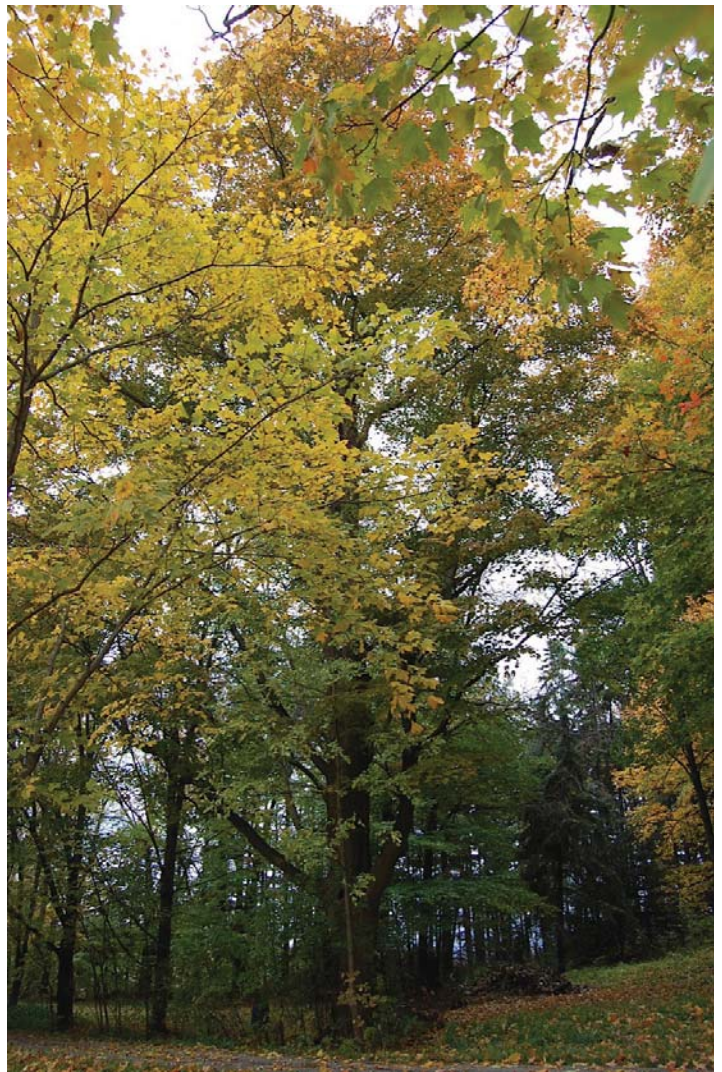


Now the white cedar hedge is living through heat and drought. I think that it deserves a big round of applause



The unusual healthy cedar hedge indeed deserves a big round of applause having outlasted so many changes both environmental and man-made. It surrounds three sides of the home and has been well pruned over the years. It was virtually impossible to measure the girth of the intertwined 'trunks' of the trees that make up the hedge.

Species: Cedars and Sugar Maples
Nominated by: Robert and Barbara
Location: On private property in Ward Four



Robert and Barbara's story:

The maples were planted to line the lane to the house and barns in the late 1800 (between 1860 and 1880). The cedars were planted in 1900 when the west end addition was put on the house. One cedar was also planted on the south side.



Barb tells us that Robert's family has farmed this piece of land for five generations. It was originally purchased for the price of 24 pairs of leather boots. There are approximately 20 sugar maples lining the drive. We measured two large ones close to the home and note that the twin stem maple is 113 cm in diameter and the single stem is 80 cm. The maples are estimated to be 100 feet in height.

The solitary cedar on the south side of the home is definitely larger than the row of 11 on the west side. This single tree measured 62 cm in diameter. The rows of cedars are sheltered from the winds and stand 60 to 70 feet tall.

Species: Weeping Willow, Blue Spruce and Norway Spruce
Nominated by: Clark
Location: On private property in Ward Four



Clark's story:

George purchased this farm in the 1800's from the Hutchison family. The land is currently owned and farmed by his grandson, Clark. The willow in front of the house is located in what was originally the apple orchard. The orchard was used as a horse pasture until 1959 when the horses started grazing elsewhere and no longer kept the willow well trimmed. Two blue spruce trees called George and Jenny after Clark's grandparents stand on the east side of the home. Two Norway spruces are located on the north side of the home. Additionally, there is a row of spruce trees, likely planted as a windbreak along the west side of the house. The first five aforementioned large trees are all estimated to be over 100 years old.



Clark tells us that he remembers the nominated trees being quite large, when he was a young boy. The weeping willow has a circumference of 3.74 meters and a 119 cm diameter. George and Jenny, the two blue spruces that stand gracefully on the lawn measure 42 cm and 34 cm in diameter. The wind has sheared the top off one of them. The Norway spruces that appear to be planted to delineate the front yard are 62 and 68.5 cm in diameter. The windbreak of spruces on the home's west side is clearly younger and was not measured.

Species: Black Locusts
Nominated by: Jean
Location: In front of 7 Walker's Road and on private properties in Caledon East



Black locust happily intertwined with a maple tree.

Jean's story:

The story of ancestors is that these (black locusts) were brought to Caledon East and planted by Dr. Allison on properties that he owned on the north side of Old Church Road, next to the United Church – on the west side of Airport Rd north side of Walkers Rd – also on the south-west side of Airport Rd and Larry St. Dr. Allison owned property in all these locations. He came to Ontario from US in 1800's.



From early records we note that Dr. Samuel Allison moved into Caledon East in the mid 1800's and owned an extensive tract of land. (Virtually most of what is now Caledon East with the exception of the south-east quadrant) Dr. Allison lived on Airport Road and his office was located around the corner in the Tarbox home on Walker's Road. We located a number of large black locust trees in the vicinity of these homes. The largest trees boast diameters of 63.4, 57, and 60 cm respectively.

Three black locust trees, the largest measuring 57 cm in diameter and approximately 75 feet tall were identified just south of Caledon Trailway, which would have been the 'southern' boundary of the Doctor's land. We note there are a number of Black Locust trees along the sidewalks on the first block of Old Church, east of Airport Road, which were not measured. It is not known whether these are the original trees or saplings that were planted.

Species: Russian Olive
Nominated by: K
Location: Southeast corner of Glasgow Rd and Deer Valley Drive



K's story:

Such a frothy shimmering beam of verdant green is a wonderful tree marking the street's bridge entrance. This arboreal treat is probable of some age due to the height and breadth of the branch span. Happily fluttering in the breeze the woody living being is companion to sports parks, tennis players, hikers and picnickers, all partaking in the wonders of nature's substance. We are fortunate to bask in such radiance.



Russian Olive trees are a rapid growing (reportedly up to six feet per year) 'exotic' species and not native to Caledon. They thrive in full sun and poor soil. This specimen has two significant stems of which the larger has a diameter of 27 cm.

Species: Shagbark Hickory and Bitternut Hickory
Nominated by: Todd
Location: 11944 Winston Churchill Road along the road – just north of Mayfield Road



Two rare species of hickories provide an interesting landscape focal point on Winston Churchill Road. Hickory trees are related to the Black Walnut, as all three hail from the Juglandaceae family.

The Shagbark Hickory, which measures at 66.5 cm DBH, is typical of Carolinian forests – whose northern border just reaches the southern part of Caledon. Only a few of this species have been identified in Caledon. This tree with its shaggy bark and sweet nuts is approximately 45 feet tall.

The Bitternut hickory – also known as the swamp or pignut hickory is highly valued for its wood, which is hard and durable. This species of hickory is the shortest lived typically lasting just under 200 years. Bitternut hickory trees are transitioning from the Carolinian forest (south of us) to some southerly portions of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence forest zone, in which the majority of Caledon is located. The rare tree measured 82 cm DBH and is approximately 55 feet in height.

Species: Elm
Nominated by: Erin, Margaret and Stan
Location: South side of Charleston Sideroad between St. Andrews Rd and Mountainview Rd.

Erin's story:

I would like to nominate Henry because he is really big and beautiful! It was first shown to me by my dad and he looks very strange sometimes.



Stan's story:

There is one remaining elm tree on Charleston side road called Henry. Our family bought the farm where Henry stands, from Howard Hansford whose relations built the home and farm in the latter part of the 1800's. We assume the tree was named after the original owner of our land.

Margaret's story:

This is a HUGE elm tree that survived the Dutch Elm disease and is still living and thriving. It is right beside the highway (roadway) (Charleston Sideroad) so I am not sure if it is on Township property or private property. I do not know the name of the owner of the property but I am quite sure he must be aware of this tree because it is very rare to see an Elm still living, especially one this large



Three nominations were received in honour of the elm affectionately called Henry. This is a remarkable tree, which many people have asked us to preserve in our historical records. We note from the Peel Historical Atlas of 1877 that the land on which the elm sits was owned by the Henry family. The Henrys sold the land to the Hansford family; who owned it for 3 generations prior to the existing owner. Howard, who is the last Hansford to have lived there, tells us that there was initially an entire row of elms along the road, which he believed were planted in the early 1920's. This tree was the scrawniest one of the bunch and he never thought it would survive. Slowly all the other elms died and this tree is the sole survivor. The tree, which measures approximately 83 cm in diameter appears to have some damage from elm disease, but is still standing; notwithstanding the stresses caused by road salt and no protection from the wind.

A article from In the Hills, Volume 18, November 3, 2011 states that the tree was named after the late Henry Kock, an interpretive horticulturist, who founded the Elm Recovery Project.

The history of how the elm received it's name is not yet fully determined, however, it is a definitely a landmark for all those who travel Charleston Road.

